

HAWAIIAN
HISTORICAL SOCIETY



SEVENTY-FOURTH
ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR
1965

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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
HAWAIIAN
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FOR THE YEAR
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HONOLULU, HAWAII
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Photo courtesy of Hawaiian Mission Children's Society

Rev. Lowell Smith
(*Hawaiian Historical Society Library*)

A VISIT TO CALIFORNIA GOLD FIELDS*

By CHARLES KENN†

Aloha to you my kindred of Hawaii Nei. On the 9th of August last, I left my missionary work and sailed to San Francisco. I went to a strange land for a rest because of poor health.

I entrusted the care of my church members (*hipa*) to the elders (*luna 'ekalesia*). I advised them that they would be without a preacher on Sundays and to instruct the members in the word of God. To these things, they consented. (They were) to hold fast, to be watchful and alert, to bolster up, to attend meetings, and to cheerfully aid Mrs. Smith and her group (*Kamika wahine ma*) until my return when we would meet again amidst good fortune.

I sailed aboard the "Fanny Major" (commanded by) Captain Paty. It took 23 days because there was little wind on some days and on other days there were head winds; just before we reached San Francisco, the ship was covered by fog for two days; the entrance to the harbor could not be discerned, so the ship sailed back and forth for those two days. When the fog lifted and the entrance became visible, we quickly entered the harbor and landed at Washington wharf; this was the evening (*'ahiahi*) of September 1st.

Many reporters came to obtain the news, then they quickly went away to publish it in the newspapers, which was good, and the following morning the passenger list aboard the "Fanny Major" was published throughout that big city; as well as the news of the death of Mr. R. Clouston who was lost at sea, the ship's cargo, etc.

I slept aboard the ship that night and after breakfast the following morning, Mr. D. N. Hawley, a kindred of mine, arrived. He beseeched me to stay at his home. I consented. As we embarked (I noticed) large quantities of freight on the docks. There were thousands of sacks of flour, oats, potatoes, pumpkins, watermelons, onions, lumber, many wooden items and various cargo from everywhere. Many horse drawn wagons (*ka'a lio*) conveyed the freight to the trading houses (*hale kalepa*).

Mr. Hawley led me from one street to another until we arrived at his place of business, which the white man calls a "Hardware Store." He had all kinds of merchandise for sale and iron tools of various sorts. His store was at the corner of California and Battery streets. He had a large trade with other merchants located inland and in the gold diggings.

* This paper, given before the Hawaiian Historical Society on January 20, 1965, is Mr. Kenn's translation of an account by the Rev. Lowell Smith, pastor of Kaumakapili Church, taken from KA HAE HAWAII (The Hawaiian Flag), a weekly newspaper edited by J. Pule (Fuller), December 1, 1858-January 19, 1859.

† Leading Hawaiian researcher and scholar of Hawaiian culture.

We remained a short while at his store, then we went to his home where I met his wife and children. It was a substantial house on the south side of the city (*kulanakauhale*), high up on the slope of a large hill. It commanded a beautiful view from the verandah. This is what they wished me to do while I was in San Francisco; to make myself at home in their house. If I should venture forth and then return, I was to come back to their home. Much good fortune was upon me as they were most hospitable, for there were many who stayed in hotels.

I journeyed to San Jose where I remained for a week (*ho'okahi Sabati*). Then I proceeded to Sacramento where I stopped over for one Sunday. On the following day, I went to Coloma, where I lived with several Hawaiians for a week (*ho'okahi hebedoma*). (Rev. Smith actually stayed in Sacramento for a week.) I then continued to Marysville before returning to San Francisco.

My health improved while living in that land and the air was very pleasant for me. It was invigorating to the body and legs as I walked and the food was delicious (*a 'ono la ka 'ai*). My thoughts are not ended for it is my wish to relate of the things I had seen and of my meeting with the people at Coloma.

San Francisco is a large city. Some 50,000 people live here. Most of them are young people; a few are elderly men and women. They are active in their various occupations. There are many hotels where strangers reside. There are numerous stores where various necessities are sold. There are also many carpenter shops and nails, rough boards and many other kinds of lumber; mechanic shops, saddleries and flour mills, and many, many different kinds of stores. There are many photography shops, book stores, and others. There are also many churches and ministers; schools as well as teachers and pupils. Numerous horse drawn taxis (*ka'a lio*) operate daily for the convenience of passengers until ten at night. These taxis are on five minute schedules and they take another five minutes to reach one's destination. Such is the north and south bound schedule. The route extends over a mile or two or three miles, depending upon the destination of the passengers. The fare is ten cents, pay as you enter. Many white people (*hoale*) travel by horse drawn taxis day and night.

Most of the stores are near the harbor. Here I witnessed a strange sight. A long wharf was built in the harbor. There were not only wharves however, but large posts were built in the harbor itself and heavy chains (*kaula*) were fastened to them; wide boards were then laid across, and on these boards, stores and warehouses were constructed. Below, the tide rose and fell daily.

Most of the roads were laid over with wide boards because the mud became slippery in the rainy season. They are building good roads these days. They use sand and rocks and some of the roads are hard and durable.

Their homes are on the tops and slopes of large hills. There is no flowing water or springs on their premises. They purchase their water from white men who control the water supply to accomodate those who live on the heights.

There are numerous markets where beef, pork, mutton, poultry, fish, tomatoes, onions, butter, potatoes, apples, pears, peaches, salmon, oysters, etc. are sold.

There are many fire stations. Many people are alert to the fire bells. I have often heard them in San Francisco. Many houses are destroyed by fire because the people are over anxious to put out the fire.

The city is peaceful during these times. The wicked are not triumphant in their deeds. Some years ago, a few good men were appointed to police the people; they have been watchful. The law breakers have been apprehended and quickly punished; thus the residents of San Francisco live in peace and quiet during these times.

Several former white residents of Honolulu now live in San Francisco: Mr. William Hooper, Mr. Milo Calkins, Mr. Hayer, and Dr. Hardy. Mr. Hooper was accomodating to me as he took me around and showed me the wonders of the place.

On September 9th at 8 A.M., I boarded the steamer "Young America," leaving for San Jose. It is fifty files from San Francisco to San Jose. After three hours, the steamer (*moku 'ahi*) arrived at Alviso. There, I boarded a stage (*ka'a lio*) and after two hours arrived in San Jose. My host was the Rev. Eli Corwin. The stage deposited me and my bag at the entrance to his home. Mr. Corwin was happy to accomodate me for a few days, as he was soon to leave for Honolulu where he was to become the Pastor of "Fort Street Church," for white people. He was inquisitive concerning his new assignment (*kihapai*, garden). There we met a Mr. Douglas, a white man who lived in Honolulu during the year 1838-39. He assisted Mr. Cooke and his associates in their work among the Young Chiefs (at Royal School). He is a carpenter in San Jose now, as well as a farmer and orchard grower. He cultivated many growing things on his land, including apples, pears, peaches, grapes, potatoes, pumpkins, watermelons, musk melons, corn, onions, and many other produce. He went into his orchards and gathered different kinds of fruits, filling a basket, and brought them to the home of Mr. Corwin where he made a loving present of them to us.

The following morning, Mr. Corwin and I went to New Almaden in his horse drawn vehicle (*ka'a lio*), 15 miles away. The road was good and his horse was strong and fast so I had a pleasant ride. The land on both sides of the road was fertile. I was greatly impressed by this land and its cultivations and the valley of San Jose. When we reached New Almaden, region of the "Quick Silver Mine," that is, the molten silver, we soon met Mr. Daily, the superintendent, who explained the various processes of this occupation to us. It is in the

mountain where they dig for the quick silver. They had discovered a vein which led down further into the earth. As they dug, they saved the dirt and the rocks which were richly saturated with quick silver, and brought them outside. They cast aside and rejected the dirt. They dug in a straight line into the side of the mountain for 800 feet, perhaps eight feet high and the same width. Then they constructed posts at various intervals and boarded the excavation with wide planks overhead. They also paved a proper roadway for the carts. Mr. Daily led us in, each holding a lantern. After we had gone 800 feet we came to a large cave. There were many silver veins, lying to the right and left of us; below, a large deep pit had been dug extending downwards for another 200 feet. There, a few men were at work, each carrying a lantern in one hand.

This was the manner in which they searched the dirt beneath and the rocks overhead. They made several large wheels and placed them in the cave, hitching several horses to these wheels; in this way they were able to carry the precious cargo from below. Reaching the top they poured it into carts and called out to several men outside. Then they poured it in the oven, and when the quick silver melted, it fell into an iron pot. This is how quick silver is obtained.

But there were many hazards to the men at work, as frequently much dirt would fall upon them from above and kill them instantly. Those who laid the powder among the rocks were often severely injured. Those who worked on the oven were usually suffocated from smelling and inhaling the smoke.

Thus, there was a fast turnover of laborers in this hazardous occupation. They worked continuously on day and night shifts.

After our visit, we returned to San Jose.

On Sunday, I went to church and heard the Rev. Mr. Corwin preach. I was reminded that during these days he was preparing to become a missionary. I was pleased that he consented to take over the Fort Street Church where he would serve as minister to the members.

Since many people went to San Jose to dig for gold on the Fraser River, they came to listen to the Word of God when they heard that a voice from Honolulu would be present. During the month of October just passed, Mr. Corwin and his family arrived in Honolulu aboard the ship "Yankee," under Captain Smith.

He commenced his labors in Honolulu with much gratitude, and with the appreciation (of his church members). May they love one another and may the Lord be with them in righteousness.

On September 15th at 4 o'clock in the evening (*'ahiahi*), I boarded the steamer "Queen City" enroute to Sacramento. At six o'clock, the steamer landed at Benecia. It remained here for two hours to await the arrival of the "Antelope," another steamer from Sacramento, as the "Queen City" was carrying the remains of Mr. Furguson from

San Francisco to Sacramento. Many white friends of Mr. Furguson were arriving from San Francisco and the body had been placed in their charge. Upon the arrival of the "Antelope," its passengers boarded the "Queen City" and continued with the body to Sacramento, while the passengers bound for San Francisco boarded the "Antelope" to return to that city. At 3 o'clock the following morning, the "Queen City" arrived in Sacramento some 150 miles further.

The morning after that, I met with Mr. Benton who said "I am troubled this morning." He would meet me after the funeral.

I went in search of several natives of Hawaii who were living in Sacramento. I found only three of them, Nahoia and Ainanui from Honolulu, and Haleole from Kailua. These were the only native Hawaiians I saw in Sacramento.

At 11 o'clock, numerous people in all walks of life gathered in the courthouse to hear from some of the friends of Mr. Furguson, the deceased. After this, most of them went to the church to attend the sermon of the Rev. Mr. Benton. The funeral then started in the street. The procession was about one mile long following the body to the cemetery.

That evening, the news came over the Telegraph from San Francisco. It was as follows: At 11 o'clock that morning, the steamer "Sonora" had arrived from Panama. It brought the mail bags and many newspapers. This was the news and the reason for much joy among the people of the United States and Europe. An Electric Telegraph line had been laid in the ocean bed between North America and Ireland, making it possible for Queen Victoria to converse (*kama'ilio*) with Mr. Buchanan, President of the United States in Washington. When the news reached San Francisco, they fired a round of one hundred guns amidst great joy.

I was fortunate in Sacramento as I was able to meet with eighty ministers during those days. They were known as the "Methodist Episcopal Clergymen." It was their Annual Conference Meeting, where they discussed the proper methods of propagating the Kingdom of Jesus in California.

The Rev. Mr. Turner was present. He took me to their meeting. I was able to witness their work, as well as their orderly conduct toward one another, and their professional attitudes toward the new developments. I was exceedingly happy to hear a particular sermon on the work being done for the Lord in the United States during the year 1858.

I spoke before a Sunday School in Sacramento. The children listened attentively because it was the first time that they had seen a missionary. I explained several things that were being done by the missionaries in Hawaii; and the going forth of certain Hawaiians themselves as missionaries to Micronesia and the islands of Nuuhiwa (Marquesas).

Here is News indeed: The children of the Sunday Schools of America have contributed the sum of \$28,000 to build a ship to help us in the Pacific. It is named the "Morning Star"; it has arrived in Honolulu and is now on its third voyage to aid the missionaries living among the pagans.

Sacramento: Sacramento is a beautiful city. The land is good and flat; the streets are straight and in good repair; the land itself is fertile; the gardens adjoining the homes are well kept, growing things thrive, and the fruits are delicious and exceptionally good (*'ono a maika'i loa*).

River: The Sacramento River is large and steamers and sailing vessels operate on it. Much of the surrounding land is flat. Much farming is done in the valley.

Large Wharf: Here is a thing of wonder. A roadway of wood has been constructed over the River. It is about 500 feet long. It cost about \$75,000 to construct the wharf and bridge as well as a foot bridge for the people, animals, and horse drawn vehicles.

Also: Steamers and sailing vessels had difficulties in passing beneath the bridge because the smoke stacks and sails extended upward, so a wheel was constructed on the middle portion of the bridge to open the way—a drawbridge. After the ships had passed, the bridge was closed again.

Praise be the skill of the white man for his various works in his conquest of the streams, the rivers, the inland, the sea, and the large ocean.

On September 20, at 7:30 A.M., I left Sacramento aboard the train and proceeded to Folsom. It was pleasant to ride aboard the train. After an hour and a half, we arrived at Folsom, a distance of 22 miles. This was the only railway at the time, so a bridge was being built over the river from Folsom, after which the railway would continue to Marysville. A person could travel from one city to another very rapidly aboard the train; heavy freight could be transported quickly from place to place. The train (*ka'a 'ahi*) is faster than the steamer (*moku 'ahi*).

At 9 A.M., I boarded the stage (*kaa lio*) and at 3 P.M., I arrived at Coloma.

Here, I met a Hawaiian whose name was Hawaii. I inquired of him "Where are the people from Hawaii living at?" He replied that they were at "Irish Creek," three miles inland (*ma'uka*). I asked him about the number of Hawaiians there. He said that there were only eight at the time; seventeen had gone elsewhere for there was not much water at Irish Creek. They had gone thirty miles over the mountain to look for work.

I beseeched Hawaii to return to the Hawaiian encampment and to tell the people that I had brought a trunk full of Bibles, New Testaments, Hymns of Praise, Children's Hymns, Lyrics, Sermons,

Geographies, Readers, Children's Readers, Primers, the Story of Bartimus, Tracts, Books on Mormonism and many others.

The following morning three of them arrived: they were Kamae, Hikiau, and Kake. We were fortunate to have this meeting. They shook hands with the man (*haole*) who brought me in his horse drawn vehicle. About an hour later, we arrived at their inland encampment. They were all pleased to see me. We held services and blessed God for his mercy in bringing us together. They asked me to stay with them for a week. We held two services a day; in the morning and evening. They were happy about the arrival of the books in Hawaiian.

Kamae went immediately to speak to the Hawaiians in other places to come so we might be together for the week. I witnessed their work in the gold fields; I also observed the white men and the Chinese in the pursuit of digging for gold. They were not able to obtain much on account of the scarcity of water. Some made a dollar a day, others two dollars, and still others, nothing.

Some of the white men asked me to preach to them on Sunday. So, at 11 A.M., I went up to their encampment with a few Hawaiians. There were many of them present for they had heard that the preacher was going to speak and that he spoke English as well as Hawaiian. After speaking in English, I translated into Hawaiian; then I told them about the work of the missionaries in the Hawaiian Islands, and of the work of the Hawaiians in Micronesia and in the islands of Nuuhiwa (Marquesas). After I had spoken, a white man stood up and clapped his hands and asked that they aid the stranger (*malihini*). One of them passed the hat and \$18 were collected.

At four o'clock in the evening ('*ahiahi*), we met at the Hawaiian encampment. Some twenty white men came down to attend the meeting with the Hawaiians. When it was over, the Hawaiians contributed \$25.

Below is listed the names of the Hawaiians whom I saw at Coloma, their home places in Hawaii, and the year each went to California.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Home Places</i>	<i>Year</i>
Kawahaulaula,	Honolulu,	1849
Opunui,	Kukuanu,	1850
Kahue,	Lahaina,	1850
Kake,	Lahaina,	1850
Kaikihana,	Lahaina,	1850
Ehukualawa,	Molokai,	1850
Kala'au,	Kailua,	1850
Keawe,	Kohala,	1857
Kamae,	Hilo,	1852

Hikiau,	Lahaina,	1852
Hawaii,	Kalepolepo,	1852
Nahua,	Kailua,	1852
Ka'ilikole,	Waialua,	1854
Pani'oi,	Olowalu,	1857

I inquired of them as to when they would return to the land of their birth (*'aina hanau*). They replied that they did not know. They have much love for their parents and relatives in Hawaii, but were ashamed to return empty handed. They did not save their money or their gold like the white men and the Chinese, for when they had money they went to the white man's store and purchased various things to nourish their bodies with and afterwards they returned to work again.

It is my feeling that they will not return to Hawaii. Many have died in that land of gold.

"Blessed are those who die in the Lord in the end." But Jesus asks, "What does it profit a man if he gains the world and loses his soul?" They are probably ignorant of their souls. Pity for those who gain only the good things of this world.

On September 28 at 3 P.M., I boarded the stage (*ka'a lio*) at Coloma and proceeded to Folsom, arriving there at 8 o'clock. The fare was four dollars aboard this stage. I transferred to another stage going to Auburn. At 12 o'clock noon, I arrived there. The fare was the same, four dollars. I transferred to still another stage bound for Nevada City. At 7 P.M., I arrived at my destination. The fare was five dollars. The distance from Coloma to Nevada City was about 60 miles. In all, I spent \$13 for fares and \$2 for meals, totaling \$15 for the one day's journey. The stages were filled with passengers. A stage holds 17 passengers, 8 inside and 9 above. It is drawn by a team of 4 horses and they change teams every 10-12 miles. I saw only one native Hawaiian in Nevada City, whose name was Kahakauila. Many people from the Yuba River region came to Nevada City where we met. Some were sickly and others were shaken up from the ride over the rough roads. I gave several books to Kahakauila for his parents and children, for him to deliver to them.

He informed me that most of the Hawaiians, perhaps 80 of them, were in Yuba City. I had a great wish to see them, for Zerubabela and his folks (Zerubabela *ma*) from Kaumakapili were there. Also, Pili and his folks from Waialua. But they were more than a hundred miles away and I had no money (to spare) so I was unable to visit them.

On the first day of October at 6 P.M., I boarded the stage for Marysville. Our route lay between the residential areas and the gold fields. "Grass Valley" was one of these places; another was "Rough

and Ready," also "Tim Buctoo." At these places, nuggets were dug out in the large hills, and gold was washed out of the rich soil. In some places, there was no water but the soil was rich in gold. In other places, ditches were constructed for several miles into which the water was allowed to flow. In places between the water and the gold fields, flumes (*'auwai papa*) were built and placed upon long poles to convey the water to the gold fields. Many thousands of dollars were spent to build these flumes and the water was sold to the gold diggers.

The white man's ingenuity in obtaining gold is remarkable in these times. Leaving the gold fields, we entered the broad valley which spread out along the Sacramento River. This valley is very prosperous, flat and fertile. Hundreds of farms are planted with fruit trees. At 2 P.M., we arrived in Marysville. This is a thriving city. I visited about for the remainder of the day and the following morning, I sailed aboard the steamer "Governor Dana" and at 2 P.M., I arrived in Sacramento. There I boarded another steamer, the "Antelope," enroute to San Francisco. This ship sailed beautifully. It was well made like the homes of the wealthy. At 10 P.M., I arrived in San Francisco. I had traveled a distance of about 175 miles that day from Marysville to San Francisco. I stayed again with D. N. Hawley Esq., for 3 weeks. I was also able to meet frequently with the ministers and the church members, as well as with friends. My health had been improving during these weeks. On October 22, I sailed aboard the freighter, "Reynard" under Captain Freeman. We did not meet with much winds. At times, there were no winds at all, and at other times we encountered head winds. Thus, we were on the ocean for 24 days. On November 15, we sighted the islands of Maui, Molokai, and Oahu. And on the morning of the 16, we arrived in the harbor of Honolulu.

REVEREND LOWELL SMITH

Born, November 27, 1802, Heath, Massachusetts

Married, Abigail Willis Tenney, October 2, 1832, Brandon, Vermont

Died, May 8, 1891, Honolulu

Educated, William College, 1829; Auburn Seminary, 1832; Ordained at Heath, Massachusetts, September 26, 1832

Mr. and Mrs. Smith, members of Sixth Company, sailed from New London, Connecticut, November 21, 1832, ship "Mentor," Captain Rice, and arrived at Honolulu, May 1, 1833, a voyage of 161 days.

Stationed at Kaluaaha, Molokai, June 1833; Ewa, Oahu, November 1834; Honolulu, July 1836, first as Superintendent of Kawaihau Schools, then for thirty years as pastor of the Second Church (Kau-makapili); visited with his family in the United States, in 1865. Left

New York to return to Honolulu, April 11, 1866; Mission delegate to the Marquesas Islands, 1868.

MRS. (ABIGAIL WILLIS TENNEY) SMITH

Born, December 4, 1809, Barre, Massachusetts

Died, January 31, 1885, Honolulu

Mrs. Smith was president of the Woman's Board of Missions for the Pacific Islands, for twelve years. Five children.

From Missionary Album, Honolulu 1937. Published by the Hawaiian Mission Children's Society. Enlarged from the Edition of 1901.

FROM UMI TO UNIVAC DATA PROCESSING IN HAWAII, 1500-1965*

By ROBERT C. SCHMITT†

The history of data processing in Hawaii covers almost five centuries, from the legendary census of King Umi (c. 1500) to the present time. It embraces at least five forms of technology: pre-contact manual methods, post-contact manual methods (including the abacus and slide rule), the adding machine and desk calculator, punched-card equipment, and the modern computer.

Umi's census, taken at the beginning of the 16th century, was an early example of data processing. For this census, each inhabitant of the Island of Hawaii was instructed to come to a place called the "Plain of Numbering" to put a rock on the pile representing his own district.¹ The result, still visible today, was a three-dimensional graphic portrayal of population size and distribution.

The ancient Hawaiians devised a counting system based on multiples of four and ten. Although words for numbers from one (*akahi*) to ten (*umi*) were typically short, larger numbers were often highly polysyllabic. Thirteen, for example, was *umikumamakolu*, thirty-one was *kanakolukumamakahi*, and 85,650 was *elua kini, hookahi mano, eha lau, akahi kanaha me ka umi*. Early white residents recorded numbers as high as 40,000 (*kini*), 400,000 (*lehu*), and even 4,000,000 (*nalowale*).² "When they had arrived at 40, they returned to one and counted to 40 again. . . . The words *iako* and *kaau* are sometimes used for 40 instead of *kanaha*. *Iako* is used in counting *tapas*; *kaau* in counting fish; and *kanaha* in counting rope, cord, bundles of food, etc."³

Arithmetic was primitive and laborious:⁴

Their computations were all performed in the mind, and in the analytic method, often making use of the fingers of one or both hands to assist their calculations. They had nothing like arithmetical rules. All their calculations were performed by counting. If they wished to ascertain how much 10 yds. of cloth would cost at \$5. per yard, they would count thus, 1 yard is 5 dollars; 2 yds. is 5 more or 10; 3 yds. is 5 more or 15, and so on to 8 yds. which would be 40 dollars. They would then begin back and count the remainder until they ascertained the amount, *hookahi kanaha me ka umi dala*—one forty and ten dollars. If at any time they lost their reckoning, as was often the case, they would go back and count over. . . .

* A paper given before the Hawaiian Historical Society on October 14, 1965.

† Robert C. Schmitt is state statistician, Department of Planning & Economic Development.

The chiefs often had persons about them, more or less skilled in numbers, to keep an account of their tapas, mats, fish, and other property, and divide them out to their dependents.

Pre-contact Hawaiian counting differed somewhat from the system used by their Tahitian cousins. Henry noted that "numbers went as high as the 'iu, or million, and the knowledge of them was maintained by the pastime of counting, of which the Tahitians were very fond."⁵ Ellis observed "their acquaintance with and extensive use of numbers . . ." and added:⁶

They did not reckon by forties, after the manner of the Mexicans and Sandwich islanders, but had a decimal method of calculation. . . . In counting, they usually employ a piece of the stalk of the coconut leaf, putting one aside for every ten, and gathering them up, and putting a longer one aside for every rau, or hundred. The natives of most of the islands, adults and children, appear remarkably fond of figures and calculations, and receive the elements of arithmetic with great facility, and seeming delight.

The first white settlers in Hawaii introduced new data processing needs and techniques. Missionaries, businessmen, and government officials had to tabulate and record financial accounts, statistical series, and other kinds of data. The natives were taught western numerical systems and arithmetic. The slide rule, abacus, and other manual aids to tabulation and analysis were introduced.

Statistical series proliferated. The missionaries were responsible for many: expenditure and arrival data (beginning in 1819),⁷ meteorological observations (1821),⁸ marriages (1828),⁹ educational statistics (1828),¹⁰ publishing (1829),¹¹ population censuses (1832),¹² and family budgets (1834)¹³ among others. Businessmen initiated series on ship arrivals in 1824,¹⁴ sugar production in 1836,¹⁵ imports and exports in the same year,¹⁶ business establishments in 1840,¹⁷ prices in 1844,¹⁸ cattle in 1846,¹⁹ and diversified agriculture in 1850.²⁰ Statistics compiled under government auspices included series on shipping and customs (beginning in 1836),²¹ crime and court activities (1838),²² hospital admissions (1839),²³ government finance (1843),²⁴ education (1846),²⁵ licensing (1846),²⁶ population (1847),²⁷ housing (1847),²⁸ and land claims (1848).²⁹ These developments created a new need for data processing techniques.

Similar needs arose from increased activity in business, industry, and government, as part of routine ordering, billing, accounting, and other operations. Development of a money economy during the second quarter of the 19th century and thereafter inevitably required a corresponding growth in data processing and arithmetical methods.

Western techniques and procedures soon supplanted the more primitive Hawaiian methods. Schools operated by the American missionaries added courses in arithmetic around 1828, at first using a

simple eight-page primer printed at the mission press. A translation of Fowle's child's arithmetic appeared five years later.³⁰ Lahainaluna, the first high school in the Islands, reported an enrollment of 134 students in 1835, and offered courses in algebra, geometry, trigonometry, and surveying, all taught in Hawaiian.³¹ Teachers introduced "Hawaiian" words for 50, 60, 70, 100, 1,000, and other numbers in the decimal system.³² Soon many Islanders were acquainted with the fundamentals of Western computation. The growing foreign community meanwhile provided a small group of workers experienced in handling some of the more difficult problems in data processing.

Even the foreigners, however, were restricted to techniques now regarded as primitive. A basic tool was the tally sheet, with tallies grouped in fives (four vertical lines crossed by a diagonal); one of the earliest white settlers in Hawaii, Don Francisco de Paula y Marin, was keeping his accounts in this manner at least as early as 1819.³³ In fact, tally sheets were used by the U. S. Bureau of the Census as late as the 1880's, although European nations had by that time discovered the greater convenience of individual data cards for statistical work. Mechanical devices were sometimes used to aid the eye in tallying.³⁴ Similar procedures were presumably known to bookkeepers, accountants, and statisticians in Hawaii. The only reference to computational aids in the inventory of government property in the Islands, taken at the time of annexation, was "1 ready reckoner, \$2.50."³⁵ (The same inventory listed numerous typewriters and mimeograph machines, "1 tin spittoon, \$0.25," and "9 paper clips, \$4.50," but no slide rules, adding machines, or calculators.)³⁶

The abacus or *suan-pan*, used in China as early as the 6th century B. C., was introduced to Hawaii before 1842.³⁷ Sir George Simpson, describing his six-week stay in February and March of that year, wrote:

Of the Chinese, there are altogether about forty in this archipelago. . . . Those who are employed as shopmen, keep their accounts with a wonderful degree of exactness, making all their calculations by means of an abacus.³⁸

No record exists of the initial appearance of the slide rule in Hawaii. First developed by Napier, Oughtred, Gunter, and Bissaker between 1614 and 1654, the slide rule attained its modern form in 1859.³⁹ An early version called the Sliding Gunter was used by sailors until the 19th century, presumably including many who visited Hawaii, although more sophisticated navigators by that time preferred seven-or eight-place logarithmic tables.⁴⁰ Slide rules were probably used more or less routinely by the surveyors and engineers who came to Hawaii in the 1840's and '50's.⁴¹

Automatic data processing, in the form of the adding machine and desk calculator, was not known in the Islands until the early 1900's.

Both machines were 17th century inventions, although their commercial development took many more years. Blaise Pascal built the first known adding machine in 1642. Twenty-nine years later Leibnitz constructed a machine that could multiply. A commercially successful calculator was introduced in Europe in 1820. American manufacturers entered the field much later: the Burroughs adding machine, for example, was first put on the market in 1891, and the Marchant and Monroe desk calculators were not produced commercially until this century's second decade.⁴²

The adding machine was introduced to Hawaii about 1903. Late that year, an advertisement for "National Cash Registers, Comptometers, sales books, office fixtures, loose leaf ledgers, printers', stationers' and binders' supplies, advertising novelties, wrappings, twines, bags, etc." was inserted in Thrum's *Hawaiian Almanac and Annual* by J. A. M. Johnson Co., Ltd., Bethel and Hotel Streets, Honolulu.⁴³ The machine named in this advertisement, the Comptometer, was a simple key-driven reciprocating machine developed by Felt around 1884.⁴⁴

The Burroughs Adding Machine, described as the "first computing machine ever seen in Hawaii," arrived in 1904.⁴⁵ First sold locally by Pearson & Potter Co., an office equipment and sporting goods store at 931 Fort Street, the Burroughs was mentioned in an advertisement late that year in Thrum's *Annual*.⁴⁶

Desk calculators were first sold in the Islands a few years before World War I, when the Marchant was introduced. According to the Honolulu branch office,

... a Mr. Fred R. Harvey was the first distributor of Marchant Calculators either in the latter part of 1911 or the first part of 1912. Mr. Harvey later went into the partnership of what is now known as Wright, Harvey and Wright and at that time purchased and put into use the first Marchant Calculator which they still have at their office in the Hawaiian Trust Building.⁴⁷

The machine referred to bears a 1911 patent date and a serial number (3430) indicating manufacture before 1916. The earliest reference to Hawaii in company headquarters files is "in a report to the directors in May 1916, at which time it is indicated that 40 machines had been sold in Honolulu."⁴⁸

The Monroe desk calculator was introduced in Hawaii in 1916, four years after its first Mainland appearance. The earliest Island buyers were Castle & Cooke, Ewa Plantation, Inter Island Steam Navigation Co., and Oahu Sugar Co., all of which made purchases on May 22, 1916. The first government agency to buy a Monroe was the Territorial Board of Health, on August 28, 1916. The county auditor in Hilo bought one on October 2, 1916.⁴⁹

Annual issues of the Honolulu city directory listed a growing number of stores selling adding machines and calculators during the



Photo courtesy of Wright, Harvey & Wright

Mrs. Ethel H. Biven and first Desk Calculator, imported in 1911-12 and still usable at Wright, Harvey & Wright.

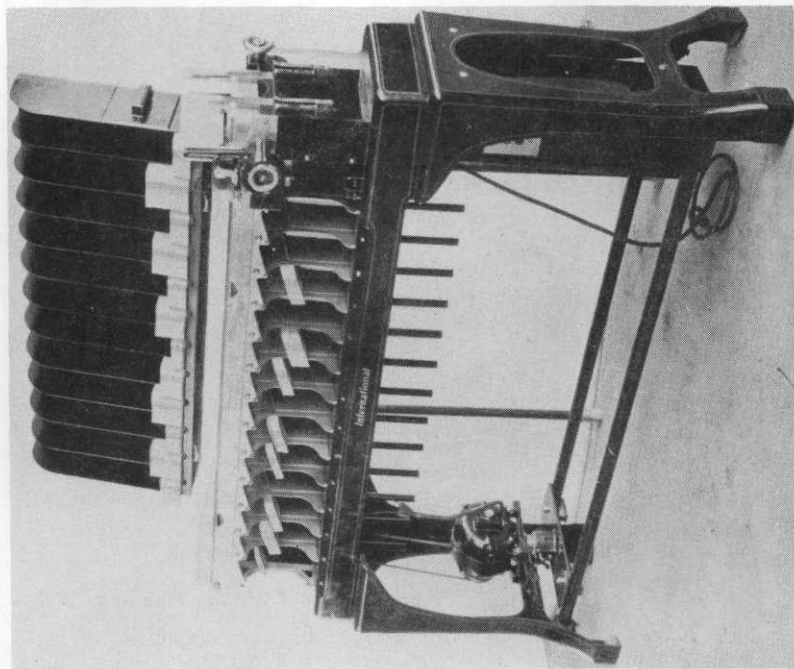


Photo courtesy of IBM Corporation

1.

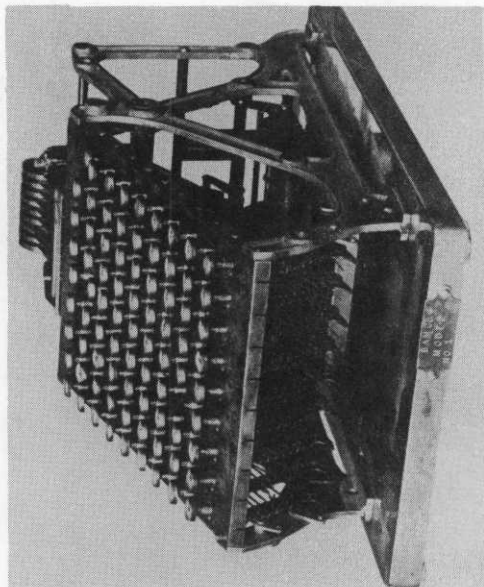


Photo courtesy of Burroughs Corporation

2.

1. First I.B.M. punch-card equipment. Introduced into the Islands by the Hawaiian Pineapple Co. (Dole Corporation) in 1930.
2. Identical model to the first Burroughs Adding Machine ever to be seen in the Islands, 1904. First sold by Pearson & Potter Co.

first quarter of the 20th century. Adding machines were first advertised in the 1905–1906 edition; calculators, in 1921.⁵⁰

The next important step in data processing in Hawaii was the introduction of punched-card equipment, late in 1930.

Punched-card tabulation was first developed in the 1880's and given its first large scale application in processing the 1890 United States Census. The earliest machines were built by Herman Hollerith, who applied for his first patent in 1884.⁵¹ "Later, Hollerith organized the Tabulating Machine Company in order to develop and produce punched-card equipment for accounting use. This company, in 1924, became the International Business Machines Corporation."⁵² Similar equipment was manufactured by the Powers Accounting Machine Company, organized after 1910 and absorbed in 1927 by Remington Rand.⁵³

The first punched-card equipment in Hawaii was installed in the offices of the Hawaiian Pineapple Company (now Dole Corporation) in late 1930. This installation—IBM 011 Card Punches, 080 Sorter, and a 285 Tabulator—had been recommended by Paul Schwartz, a consulting engineer from New York. The machines arrived two days before Thanksgiving 1930, accompanied by Steven A. Derby, newly appointed Hawaiian Pineapple statistician, and Vern McQuady of IBM.⁵⁴

Honolulu Paper Company, 1045 Bishop Street, was then the local agent for International Business Machines Corp.⁵⁵

The first Territorial Government agency to obtain punched-card equipment was the Bureau of Vital Statistics of the Board of Health:

On October 31, 1931, there was installed a sorting, key punch, and verifying machine, cards, and filing cabinet. This equipment fills a long-felt necessity and now enables the bureau to tabulate and classify its work in a rapid and efficient manner.⁵⁶

The first county agency with punched-card processing was the Honolulu Police Department. This installation appears to have been a direct result of the controversy caused by the Massie rape case.⁵⁷ The subsequent investigation of the Police Department revealed serious deficiencies in the statistics on crime and law enforcement.⁵⁸ One of the investigators, Captain J. A. Greening, accordingly recommended in March 1932 that the Department "install Hollerith tabulating machine and statistical cards."⁵⁹ This was done in May 1932.⁶⁰

Automatic data processing was soon adopted by other agencies and on the Neighbor Islands. The first IBM installation in a Federal Government agency in Hawaii included card punches, sorter, and tabulator at the Navy Supply Center in June 1938.⁶¹ Hawaiian Pineapple Company installed IBM equipment on Lanai in 1937; two or three years later, Pioneer Mill installed similar equipment at Lahaina, Maui.⁶² Not until December 1964, however, was punched-card equip-

ment used by a county agency (the Hawaii County Board of Water Supply) on the Neighbor Islands.⁶³

The modern computer came to Hawaii in 1956, twelve years after it was introduced to the world and five years after its first commercial manufacture.

The digital computer is essentially a 20th century development, in spite of 19th century origins. Its forerunners were the "difference engine" (designed in 1822) and "analytical engine" (1833), conceived by Charles Babbage but still unbuilt at his death in 1871.⁶⁴ Actual construction of a computer waited until 1939, when Howard Aiken of Harvard University, assisted by IBM, began building the first large-scale, digital calculating machine that was fully automated and operative. This device, the Harvard Mark I, was completed in 1944.⁶⁵ In March 1951, Remington Rand put on the market its UNIVAC I—the "first large-scale, general-purpose commercially available automatic computer."⁶⁶

The first electronic computer in Hawaii was an IBM 650 installed in the Honolulu offices of Libby, McNeill & Libby in November 1956.⁶⁷ The Libby IBM 650 (a model introduced on the Mainland in July 1953⁶⁸) replaced a punched-card installation put into service just eight years earlier, and was in turn supplanted by an IBM 1401 computer in December 1963.⁶⁹

The first true computer installed by a government agency in the Islands, another IBM 650, was installed at the U. S. Army Hawaiian Army Base Command on July 25, 1957.⁷⁰

The University of Hawaii Statistical and Computing Center was established in April 1960. Its IBM 650, installed on April 1, 1960, was the first electronic computer in a state or county government agency in the Islands. In the summer of 1963 the Center occupied quarters in the new building of the Hawaii Institute of Geophysics. An IBM 7040, the most powerful computer in civilian use in the Islands, was installed at the Center and put into operation in September 1963.⁷¹

A statewide information system was initiated in 1962 and 1963. The 1962 State Legislature mandated a study of a proposed statewide data processing system. The resulting report, prepared by the consulting firm of Cresap, McCormick and Paget, was presented to the Legislature in 1963. Governor Burns established the position of director of data processing shortly thereafter.⁷² This post was initially filled by Edwin H. Mookini.⁷³

By November 1964, approximately 60 or 65 computers were in operation in Hawaii. This total (based on the number with capabilities equivalent to those of an IBM 1620 or more powerful machine) included 25 or 30 in federal agencies (both military and civilian), five in state agencies, none in county agencies, and 30 in private firms. About 45 or 50 were of IBM manufacture; the remaining 15

included equipment produced by Remington Rand, CDC, GE, Burroughs, and NCR.⁷⁴ Although most of these computers were in use on Oahu, several were on the Neighbor Islands. Included in the latter category were C. Brewer's IBM 1401 in Hilo, installed late in 1962, and the computers used by the armed forces for satellite tracking and similar purposes.⁷⁵

Less than five centuries elapsed between Umi and UNIVAC. For six-sevenths of this period, data processing in Hawaii was limited to primitive manual methods. The first adding machine arrived in 1903; the first calculator, around 1912; the first punched-card equipment, in 1930. Not until 1956 did Hawaii see its first electronic digital computer. Few other aspects of Hawaiian history have undergone such rapid change in recent years.

FOOTNOTES

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¹ Albert S. Baker, "Ahua a Umi," *Hawaiian Almanac and Annual for 1917*, p. 63.

² E. W. Clark, "Hawaiian Method of Computation," *The Hawaiian Spectator*, Vol. II, No. 1, January 1839, pp. 91-94. See also William Ellis, *A Narrative of a Tour Through Hawaii, or Owhyhee* (Honolulu: Hawaiian Gazette Co., Ltd., 1917), p. 353, and *Polynesian Researches*, Vol. IV (London: G. Bohn, 1853), pp. 468-469.

³ E. W. Clark, *op. cit.*, p. 92.

⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 93-94.

⁵ Teuira Henry, *Ancient Tahiti*. Bernice P. Bishop Museum Bulletin 48. (Honolulu: Bishop Museum, 1928), p. 323.

⁶ William Ellis, *Polynesian Researches*, Vol. I (New York: J. & J. Harper, 1833), pp. 81-82.

⁷ *The Friend, of Temperance and Seamen*, May 1, 1844, pp. 47-48.

⁸ William Ellis, *A Journal of a Tour Around Hawaii*. . . (Boston: Crocker & Brewster, 1825), p. 242.

⁹ *The Missionary Herald*, February 1829, p. 53.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 54.

¹¹ *Minutes of a General Meeting of the Sandwich Island Mission, Held at Honolulu, Jan. 1830*, p. 17.

¹² *Extracts from the Minutes of the General Meeting of the Sandwich Islands' Mission, Held at Honolulu, June and July, 1836*, p. 16.

¹³ *Extracts from the Minutes of the General Meeting of the Sandwich Islands Mission, Held at Honolulu, June and July 1834*, pp. 16-17.

¹⁴ *The Friend*. . . , May 1, 1844, p. 49.

¹⁵ Ralph S. Kuykendall, *The Hawaiian Kingdom 1778-1854* (Honolulu: The University of Hawaii Press, 1947), p. 315.

¹⁶ *The Polynesian*, September 12, 1840, p. 54.

¹⁷ *The Polynesian*, October 17, 1840, pp. 74-75.

¹⁸ *The Polynesian*, September 7, 1844, p. 66; *The Friend*. . . , September 4, 1844, p. 78.

¹⁹ Ralph S. Kuykendall, *op. cit.*, p. 317.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 321.

²¹ *The Friend*. . . , June 1, 1844, pp. 56-59; *The Polynesian*, January 18, 1845, pp. 142-143.

²² *Ke Kumu Hawaii*, January 16, 1839.

²³ *The Polynesian*, July 6, 1844, pp. 25-26.

²⁴ *Report of the Minister of the Interior*. . . , May 21st, 1845, p. 6.

²⁵ *Report of the Minister of Public Instruction*. . . , 1846, p. 57; *The Polynesian*, January 9, 1847, p. 138.

²⁶ *The Polynesian*, October 10, 1846, p. 85.

²⁷ *Report of the Minister of Public Instruction*. . . , 1847, p. 7.

²⁸ James Jackson Jarves, *History of the Hawaiian Islands*. . . , 3rd edition (Honolulu: Charles Edwin Hitchcock, 1847), p. 239.

²⁹ *Report of the Minister of the Interior*. [1850.], pp. 11-12.

³⁰ Anon., *Aritemetika Oia Ka Hoiike Helu* ([Honolulu: Mission Press, 1828]); Wiliama Fowle, *He Helu Kamalii Oia Ka Mea E Ao Aku Ai i Na Keiki Ma Na Ui Ao Mua O Ke Aritemetika* (Oahu: Na Na Misionari i Pai, 1833); Ralph S. Kuykendall, *op. cit.*, pp. 107 and 110.

³¹ Benjamin O. Wist, *A Century of Public Education in Hawaii* (Honolulu: *Hawaii Educational Review*, 1940), p. 90.

³² E. W. Clark, *op. cit.*, p. 94.

³³ Anon., "Owes who," *The Sales Builder* (Star-Bulletin Printing House, Honolulu; George Mellen, Editor), Vol. 14, No. 5, May 1941, p. 3.

³⁴ Mary Louise Mark, *Statistics in the Making*, Bureau of Business Research Publication Number 92 (Columbus, Ohio: Bureau of Business Research, College of Commerce and Administration, The Ohio State University, 1958), p. 26.

³⁵ 55th Congress, 3rd Session, Senate, Document No. 16. Hawaiian Commission. *Message from the President of the United States, Transmitting the Report of the Hawaiian Commission*. . . (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1898), p. 71. The "ready reckoner" was kept in the Customs Bureau.

³⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 52-82.

³⁷ For the history of the abacus, see *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, Vol. 1 (Chicago: 1962), pp. 5-7.

³⁸ Sir George Simpson, *Narrative of a Journey Round the World, During the Years 1841 and 1842* (London: Henry Colburn, 1847), Vol. II, pp. 151-152.

³⁹ *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, Vol. 20 (Chicago: 1962), pp. 796-797; T. E. Ivall, *Electronic Computers, Principles and Applications*, 2nd edition (London: Iliffe & Sons, Ltd.; New York: Philosophical Library, 1960), pp. 4 and 7.

⁴⁰ E. G. R. Taylor and M. W. Richey, *The Geometrical Seaman* (London: Hollis & Carter, for the Institute of Navigation, 1962), pp. 73-75; E. R. G. Taylor, *The Haven-Finding Art* (London: Hollis & Carter, 1956), pp. 228-229.

⁴¹ Early surveyors and engineers in Hawaii included H. Ehrenberg, mentioned in *The Friend*, October 1, 1845, p. 145; Theophilus Metcalf, in *The Friend*, January 15, 1847, p. 10; and William Webster, mentioned in Ralph S. Kuykendall, *The Hawaiian Kingdom 1854-1874* (Honolulu: The University of Hawaii Press, 1953), pp. 21 and 266, and *Report of the Honolulu Sewer and Water Commission to the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii* (Honolulu: January 22, 1929), Appendix D, p. 283.

⁴² Robert H. Gregory and Richard L. Van Horn, *Automatic Data-Processing Systems* (San Francisco: Wadsworth Publishing Co., Inc., 1960), pp. 624-626; T. E. Ivall, *op. cit.*, pp. 4-6; Ned Chapin, *An Introduction to Automatic Computers*, 2nd edition (Princeton: D. Van Nostrand Co., Inc., 1963), pp. 180-184; Andrew D. Booth and Kathleen H. V. Booth, *Automatic Digital Calculators*, 2nd Edition (New York: Academic Press, Inc.; London: Butterworths Scientific Publications, 1956), p. 6; *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, Vol. 4 (Chicago: 1962), p. 549; John S. Coleman, *The Business Machine—with mention of William Seward Burroughs, Joseph Boyer, and others—since 1880* (New York: The Newcomen Society in North America, 1949), pp. 10-15.

⁴³ *Hawaiian Almanac and Annual for 1904* (Honolulu: 1903), advertising section, p. 9.

⁴⁴ Ned Chapin, *op. cit.*, pp. 181-182.

⁴⁵ "Owes Who," *op. cit.*, p. 14.

⁴⁶ *Hawaiian Almanac and Annual for 1905* (Honolulu: 1904), advertising section, p. 25.

⁴⁷ Personal communication from Howard W. Stahr, Branch Service Manager, SCM Corporation, May 11, 1965.

⁴⁸ Personal communication from W. W. Finn, Assistant Secretary, SCM Corporation, Oakland, Calif., September 30, 1965.

⁴⁹ Information supplied by Howard K. Han, Representative, Monroe International, Inc., from company records.

⁵⁰ Advertisement for J. A. M. Johnson Co., Ltd., in *Polk-Husted Directory Co.'s Directory of Honolulu and the Territory of Hawaii 1905-6* (Honolulu: 1905), p. 213; advertisement for Mose's Office Equipment Co. in *Polk-Husted Directory Co.'s Directory of Honolulu and the Territory of Hawaii 1921*, Vol. XXVIII (Honolulu: 1921), p. 620.

⁵¹ Mary Louise Mark, *op. cit.*, pp. 27-28; T. C. Martin, "Counting a Nation by Electricity," *The Electrical Engineer*, Vol. XII, No. 184, November 11, 1891, pp. 521-530.

⁵² Francis J. Murray, *Mathematical Machines*, Vol. I, *Digital Computers* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1961), p. 80.

⁵³ *Ibid.*

⁵⁴ Frank R. Grannis, *A Report on the Introduction of IBM Equipment to Hawaii* (typescript dated July 1965), p. 1. A copy of this draft is filed in the Hawaiian and Pacific Room, Gregg M. Sinclair Library, University of Hawaii. Mr. Grannis is Honolulu Branch Manager for IBM.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.*

⁵⁶ *Annual Report of the Governor of Hawaii to the Secretary of the Interior for Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1932* (Washington: GPO, 1932), p. 103.

⁵⁷ For an account of the Massie case, see *The Hawaiian Annual for 1933*, pp. 131-136.

⁵⁸ 72nd Congress, 1st Session, Senate, Document No. 78. *Law Enforcement in the Territory of Hawaii* (Washington: GPO, 1932), pp. 29, 84, and 259.

⁵⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 260.

⁶⁰ Harry Stroup, "Honolulu Police Record System Highly Modernized," *Honolulu Star-Bulletin*, October 1, 1932, Sect. 3, pp. 1 and 6; W. A. Gabrielson, "The Honolulu Police Department," in *Hawaiian Annual for 1934*, p. 42.

⁶¹ Frank R. Grannis, *op. cit.*, p. 4.

⁶² *Ibid.*, pp. 3-4.

⁶³ Frank R. Grannis, telephone conversation, January 28, 1965; "Big Isle Water Board Plans Switch to Data Processing," *Honolulu Star-Bulletin*, January 22, 1965.

⁶⁴ Andrew D. Booth and Kathleen H. V. Booth, *op. cit.*, pp. 7-10; T. E. Ivall, *op. cit.*, pp. 5-7.

⁶⁵ Andrew D. Booth and Kathleen H. V. Booth, *op. cit.*, p. 10; Ned Chapin, *op. cit.*, pp. 182-184; *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, Vol. 4 (Chicago: 1962), p. 550.

⁶⁶ Ned Chapin, *op. cit.*, pp. 182-183; Cecil Gillespie, *Accounting Systems: Procedures and Methods*, 2nd Edition (Englewood Cliffs, N. J.: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1961), p. 534.

⁶⁷ Personal communication from P. H. Engelbrecht, Controller, Hawaiian Pineapple Operations, Libby, McNeill & Libby, December 21, 1964. See also Frank R. Grannis, *op. cit.* (footnote 54), p. 4.

⁶⁸ International Business Machines Corp., untitled multilithed list of equipment issued to October 10, 1960.

⁶⁹ P. H. Engelbrecht, personal communication (footnote 67).

⁷⁰ Frank R. Grannis, *op. cit.*, p. 4.

⁷¹ *Ibid.*; information supplied by SCC secretary, July 26, 1965.

⁷² Robert C. Schmitt, "Hawaii's Statewide Statistical Reporting and Data Processing System," a paper presented to the Tenth Annual and First International Meeting of the Western Section of the Operations Research Society of America, Honolulu, September 17, 1964; published in somewhat abbreviated and revised form as "Hawaii's Statistical Reporting and Data Processing System," *State Government*, Vol. XXXVIII, No. 2, Spring 1965, pp. 100-103.

⁷³ *Ibid.* (ORSA version), p. 3; *Honolulu Star-Bulletin*, March 25, 1963.

⁷⁴ Frank R. Grannis, telephone conversation, November 5, 1964.

⁷⁵ Frank R. Grannis, telephone conversation, January 28, 1965.

MINUTES OF THE 74TH ANNUAL MEETING

January 20, 1966

The 74th Annual Meeting of the Hawaiian Historical Society took place on January 20, 1966 at the East-West Center, University of Hawaii. The Lake Trio, local recording artists, provided a musical introduction with a variety of old and new songs of Hawaii.

Unfortunately, the weather was stormy and the attendance was poor with less than 60 members present. Departing from the usual procedure, there was no guest speaker. Instead, the main portion of the evening was devoted to those members who wished to express ideas about the future of the Society. President Edward Joesting introduced the discussion by explaining that while Hawaii has made a tremendous growth in population and facilities, the Hawaiian Historical Society has remained relatively static. For more than a year, the Trustees have been analyzing the functions and position of the Society in the community, and have come to the conclusion that this Society needs to formulate long-range objectives more compatible with the present day situation. The Society is hard-pressed financially to properly maintain its research library as a public service, and hence conducts a limited program for its members.

Miss Agnes Conrad, Hawaii State Archivist, presented statistics comparing the Hawaiian Historical Society with similar organizations in other states. Her information pointed out that Hawaii has one of the smallest societies, one of the smallest libraries with a small library budget and short hours of service, and a small publication program. She also stated that many other societies have long since given up maintaining libraries for the public. Not only has the maintenance become too expensive for private groups, but it has become less necessary due to the establishment of excellent historical libraries maintained by public funds.

Since it has been suggested that the Hawaiian Historical Society might dispose of its library by selling it to the State, Mr. James Hunt, Hawaii State Librarian, was invited to describe how the State would house and care for the collection. He indicated that the purchase price would be raised under the sponsorship of the Friends of the Library through public subscription; that the collection would be housed in a revamped Hawaiian section in closed stacks with the protection of air conditioning. In addition, the State Library would provide office space for the Hawaiian Historical Society.

Numerous members asked questions, entered into a spirited discussion, and suggested alternate courses for the Society to consider.

Most of those who spoke had doubts about the sale. Some of the suggestions offered:

- (1) that the Society sell microfilmed copies of its rare books;
- (2) that the collection be combined with that of the Bishop Museum to form an archives of the Pacific area;
- (3) that the Society retain its library and attempt to raise funds to adequately support it.

Former president, Mr. Harold Kent, moved that the Trustees establish an independent commission of 7 representative members of the community to investigate the situation of the Hawaiian Historical Society, to make proposals backed with fact, and to offer all alternatives. The commission is to report to the membership one year from now. The motion was seconded and passed. Mr. Kent also recommended that research be made in the early records to ascertain if there are any restrictions on disposing of the library collection.

Turning to other business, Mr. Joesting read a resolution regretting the death of Mrs. Willowdean C. Handy which was passed by unanimous vote of the members present. A copy of the resolution appears in this report.

The minutes of the last Annual Meeting were accepted as printed. The Librarian and the President read their reports for the year 1965. In the absence of the Treasurer, the President gave a brief summary of the financial statement for 1965. The Society ended the year with \$46 in its checking account.

The following new officers for the year 1966 were nominated and unanimously elected:

President: Mr. Kaupena Wong

Trustees for a three-year term:
Mr. Leo Fortress

Mr. Richard Greer

Trustee to fill out the unexpired term of Mr. Wong:

Mr. Edward Joesting

The meeting was turned over to the new president, Kaupena Wong who made a short speech of acceptance followed by adjournment at 9:40 P.M. Refreshments were served in the corridor.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS.) HELEN Y. LIND
Recording Secretary

MEMBERSHIP MEETING

April 1, 1965

Mr. Larry Windley, Researcher for the Lahaina Restoration Foundation, was the guest speaker at a meeting of the general membership on April 1, 1965 in the Asia Room, East-West Center, University of Hawaii. Mr. Windley spoke on the "History of Lahaina, A Pathway for Restoration," presenting a vivid picture of the early days when Lahaina, Maui was an important seaport.

Three local authors of recently published books about Hawaii and the Pacific area were present and were introduced:

Mrs. Willowdean Chatterson Handy, former librarian and "kuhina nui" of the Hawaiian Historical Society, author of "Forever the Land of Men," an account of her experiences in the Marquesas Islands as a member of a Bishop Museum group of scientists;

Mr. John Scott Boyd Pratt author of "The Hawaii I Remember";
Mr. Harold Winfield Kent, past President of this Society, author of "Charles Reed Bishop, Man of Hawaii."

The meeting was well attended and the room was filled beyond its seating capacity.

Respectfully submitted,
(MRS.) HELEN Y. LIND
Recording Secretary

MEMBERSHIP MEETING

May 27, 1965

The auditorium of Kuykendall Hall at the University of Hawaii was the setting for a general membership meeting on Thursday May 27, 1965. An interesting program was presented by the Committee for the Preservation and Study of Hawaiian Language, Art and Culture which was created by the legislature of 1959 and is under the jurisdiction of the University of Hawaii. A film depicting the work of the committee introduced the program. Mr. James H. Shoemaker, the Committee chairman, then presented the individual members each of whom discussed a separate phase of the work that has been done and what they hope to accomplish in the future. Members of the Committee are: Dr. Kenneth Emory, Mrs. Flora Hayes, Mr. William Kea, Miss Barbara Smith, Mrs. Dorothy Kahananui, Mr. Thomas Nickerson, Dr. Donald Mitchell, Mrs. Joan Rossi, secretary, and Mr. James H. Shoemaker, Chairman.

President Edward Joesting read the following resolutions which were accepted by a rising vote of the members present.

Respectfully submitted,
(MRS.) HELEN Y. LIND
Recording Secretary

MEMBERSHIP MEETING

October 14, 1965

A general membership meeting was held October 14, 1965 in the Asia Room at the East-West Center, University of Hawaii. The program opened with old-time Hawaiian songs presented by Na Leo Nahenahe, a quartette under the leadership of Noelani Kanoho Mahoe. The four young women, dressed in old-fashioned white holoku, provided their own ukulele and guitar accompaniment, and aroused nostalgic memories of an era of sweet, sentimental Hawaiian music.

President Edward Joesting conducted a short business meeting during which he:

- (1) announced the selection of Alan Gavan Daws as a Trustee to fill out the unexpired term of the late J. C. Earle;
- (2) informed the group that our late honored member, Miss Ethel Damon, bequeathed \$10,000 to the Society to be used for its publication program;
- (3) commented on his letter to the membership dated June 29, 1965, a copy of which follows these minutes;
- (4) read a resolution honoring the late Simes T. Hoyt, which was passed by a standing vote of those present. A copy of the resolution is included in this report.

The guest speaker of the evening was Robert Schmidt, statistician with the Hawaii State Government, who presented a talk entitled "From Umi to Univac," outlining the story of data processing from the days of ancient Hawaii to the present. Mr. Schmitt illustrated his talk with slides.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS.) HELEN Y. LIND
Recording Secretary

June 29, 1965

Dear Members of the Hawaiian Historical Society:

For over a year your Board of Trustees have been discussing the future of the Hawaiian Historical Society in numerous meetings which have occupied many hours of our time. We have come to certain tentative conclusions which I pass on to you for your consideration. I hope you will read this letter carefully and let us have your reactions.

Since the founding of the Society seventy four years ago we have maintained a library which grew, at first rapidly, and later at a slower pace. In the early days of this century we maintained the principal collection of historical books in the community. We served this function well, but as time went along other libraries were established which were better able to fulfill this purpose because the finances available to them were so much greater than ours. In other words our original task was taken over by other libraries and it has been well handled.

For many years the Society library has created some serious problems for us. We do not have the funds to acquire the publications to make the library a full-fledged Hawaii collection. (Our library is principally a collection of early voyages.) We do not have the space which we would need to expand our collection. A very great sum of money would be needed to accomplish these two things.

We also face the problem of taking proper care of our collection. While our books are housed in quarters which protect them against insects and moisture, we do not have the funds to bind or repair books or to carry on a proper micro-filming program. We also do not have the funds available to hire a professional librarian, who could properly catalog our collection.

Because of these circumstances your Trustees feel that it would be advisable to sell the Hawaiian Historical Society library to the State of Hawaii. The State library is most anxious to start a good Hawaii collection and our library would be an excellent basis for this. Such action would present the following advantages to us:

Our collection would be well cared for and protected by professional librarians. The binding, repairing and microfilming which we are not able to do could be done by them. The collection would be readily available to all members of the Society.

Our library is a valuable collection which totals some 11,000 items and the price we can command for it will be substantial. The Trustees feel that the sum of money we receive should be carefully invested and that the income from this, together with the income we presently have from membership dues would allow us to take an active role in publishing historical materials. If we did not have a library to consume our time and money we would be free to enter into the area of historic preservation, possibly publish a quarterly review and to present a more active and varied series of programs for our membership.

If this line of action should be pursued it would mean that our present office and library space would no longer be necessary and we would therefore move to smaller quarters. Presently we share space with the Hawaiian Mission Children's Society. The HMCS is in need of more space and so such a move on our part would actually answer a problem they have. The State Library has tentatively offered us rent free space in the present main library building. Thus, a Society staff member would be available to help any member of our Society who wished assistance with the Hawaii collection of books which the State would possess.

The situation we find ourselves in is not unique. It is pointed up in the following quotation from the April 1965 issue of *History News*.

"There was a time when it was necessary for most historical societies to own libraries, because without them members had virtually no access to the published records of the region's past. The public library, if indeed

there were one in the vicinity, was usually poorly supported on an inadequate tax base, and could seldom afford to acquire and store an adequate representation of the historical literature. . . . It is seldom necessary today, however, for historical societies to develop libraries of their own, because good public library service is becoming increasingly common in most communities. Although many existing society libraries will no doubt be continued, it is unlikely that new ones will be needed in such profusion as they once were. Libraries are complex to organize and expensive to maintain, and they can constitute a considerable drain upon a small society's limited resources. They should only be contemplated in geographical areas where no reasonable level of public library service is available."

If such action, as is outlined above, is to be taken it would require revising the by-laws of the Society. And, of course, the membership will have an opportunity to discuss the above suggestions at a future general membership meeting.

I would appreciate hearing from the membership concerning these proposals. Please mail or telephone your comments to the Hawaiian Historical Society office.

Sincerely yours,
EDWARD JOESTING
President

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

TO THE MEMBERS OF

THE HAWAIIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY:

The seventy-fourth year of the Hawaiian Historical Society has been a year of varied activity and accomplishment.

MEMBERSHIP MEETINGS

During 1965 four meetings were held for the general membership. In conjunction with our annual meeting in January, a talk was presented by Mr. Charles Kenn entitled "A Visit to the California Gold Fields in 1858 by Mr. Lowell Smith." In April Mr. Larry Windley spoke on the subject "History of Lahaina, A Pathway For Restoration." In May a summary of the work of the Committee for the Preservation and Study of Hawaiian Language, Art and Culture was presented. In October Mr. Robert C. Schmitt spoke to the membership on "From Umi to Univac," the story of data processing in Hawaii.

FINANCES

The financial situation of the Society remains in a somewhat static situation, which is to say that we are able to maintain our present operation, but little more. The greatest percentage of our operating budget comes from membership dues and the remainder from investments which have been acquired over the years.

In 1965 we were heartened by three gifts of money presented to the Society either in memory of deceased members or as specified in a will.

The financial status of the Society continues to be an area which deserves careful study.

ANNUAL REPORT

The 1965 annual report was published somewhat later than usual. The major reason for this delay was the fact that sections of Dr. Alfons Korn's play were in Hawaiian and our editors quickly came to the realization that there was not a current and uniform set of rules for the written language. After much hard work, and consultation with several known authorities in the field, the work was completed. We believe the 1965 annual report will stand as a contribution toward establishing a uniform set of rules for written Hawaiian.

REPORTS TO MEMBERSHIP

During the year two reports were mailed to the membership concerning the discussions of the trustees in connection with the future role of the Society. The response from members to these letters was

most encouraging both in terms of the number received and the thoughtfulness of the responses.

GENERAL REMARKS

In 1965 a new system of handling mailings was begun, utilizing the services of a direct mail house. The result has been a great saving in time and labor. A postal mailing permit was also secured which has resulted in a considerable financial saving.

In June Mr. A. Gavan Daws was elected to fill the unexpired term of office of our late trustee, Mr. J. C. Earle.

An investigation of the dues structure of the Society was also undertaken, resulting in the maintaining of the dues categories which have been in effect for the past few years.

In closing I wish to thank the trustees of the Society who have helped and supported me during my two terms as president. To Mrs. Boyum, our full time master of all trades, I give my thanks for her genuine concern over the affairs of the Society. I also thank those numerous other persons who have given of their time and counsel.

Respectfully Submitted,

EDWARD JOESTING
President

HAWAIIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY

BALANCE SHEET

December 31, 1965

ASSETS

Cash	\$ 465.13	
Savings Accounts	20,920.34	
Certificate of Deposit	10,000.00	
Stocks	6,430.63	
Current Assets		\$37,816.10
Library (undepreciated cost)	9,111.87	
Pictures, photographs and maps (undepreciated cost)....	1,995.00	
Furnishings and equipment (cost less depreciation)	76.32	
Building (1/3 interest at cost less depreciation)	4,400.00	
		<u>\$53,399.29</u>

LIABILITIES

Printing 1964 Annual Report	\$ 1,295.00	
Payroll taxes withheld	218.22	
Capital		
Special Funds ¹	2,509.53	
Endowment Funds		
Damon-Dole ²	\$10,000.00	
Life dues	<u>16,100.00</u>	26,100.00
Unrestricted Equity	23,276.54	
		<u>\$53,399.29</u>

¹ Funds contributed, or set aside by trustees, for designated special purposes, such as microfilming, book-binding, etc.

² Bequest of Ethel M. Damon as an endowment in memory of Sanford B. Dole. Miss Damon's will "requests that said fund be used preferably for publications."

REVENUE

Membership dues (other than life)	\$ 3,377.50
Contributions (unrestricted)	1,431.98
Dividends	266.13
Interest	961.41
Sale of publications	443.01
Total revenue	<u>\$ 6,480.03</u>

EXPENSES

Essay contest prizes	\$ 0
Library and office	542.35
Members' meetings	101.36
Salaries and payroll taxes	4,342.71
Building maintenance	360.00
Professional services	354.11
Telephone	175.21
Printing annual report	0
Dues and subscriptions	0
Unclassified	67.60
Less: Microfilming expenses charged to special fund	(326.95)
Total expenses paid from revenue	<u>\$ 5,616.39</u>
Revenue less expenses	<u>\$ 863.64</u>

ADJUSTMENTS

Revenue less expenses	\$ 863.64
+ Increase in market value of stocks	333.00
— Liability incurred printing 1964 annual report	1,295.00
— Depreciation	489.75
— Depreciation	489.75
NET LOSS	<u>\$ 915.06</u>

Members are asked to note that the revenues of the Society were less than in former years. Contributions received were \$652.97 less than in 1964, and revenue from publications \$280.29 less than in 1964.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN

Half-a-dozen paintings, a few artifacts, and several thousand books and pamphlets comprise the treasures of the Hawaiian Historical Society. This valuable collection has been slowly gathered together over a period of 73 years, mainly through the generosity of individual members of the Society.

During 1965 we have not remained entirely static, but no attempt has been made to collect the great volume of current Hawaiiana which might have been added. Gifts from our member-authors include:

Ray Jerome Baker	<i>Odyssey of a Cameraman</i>
Mrs. Willowdean Handy	<i>Forever the Land of Men</i>
Edward Joesting	<i>An Introduction to Hawaii</i>
J. Scott B. Pratt	<i>The Hawaii I Remember</i>
Robert C. Schmitt	(a tract) <i>Garbled Population Estimates of Central Polynesia</i>
Gaylord Wilcox	<i>Grove Farm Plantation</i> , co-authored by member William P. Alexander.

Bishop Museum Press presented a copy of *Kapingamaranga*, by Dr. Kenneth Emory, and the *Preliminary Index to Kamakau's Ruling Chiefs*, prepared by Mrs. Elspeth Sterling.

The University of Hawaii Press gave us the *English-Hawaiian Dictionary*, by Mrs. Mary Pukui and Dr. Samuel H. Elbert.

Kamehameha Schools sent the *75th Anniversary Lectures* in which the co-authors include 9 of our Historical Society members:

Mr. E. H. Bryan, Jr., Mrs. Dorothy Kahananui, Mr. Kaupena Wong, Mr. John D. Holt, Dr. Roland W. Force, Dr. Kenneth Emory, Mr. Harold W. Kent, Dr. Gregg M. Sinclair, and Mr. Frank E. Midkiff

The First National Bank contributed *Charles Reed Bishop, Man of Hawaii*, by Mr. Harold W. Kent

We have purchased several books authored by members:

Ka Po'e Kahiko, by Kamakau, translated by Mrs. Pukui and edited by Mrs. Dorothy Barrere, *E Papa'Olelo Kakou*, by Mrs. Dorothy Kahananui, *Fishponds*, by Mrs. Catherine C. Summers, *Trails From Stepping Stones To Kerbstones*, by Russell A. Apple, and *Monarchy In Hawaii* and *On Being Hawaiian*, by John D. Holt.

Other books purchased include:

The Story Of Lauhala, by Edna Williamson Stall, *Governor Cleghorn*, *Princess Kaiulani & Aina'hau*, by Dorothy Woodrum, and *True Stories of Lanai*, by Lawrence K. Gay.

A beautiful 2-volume set, the 1964 edition of *Two Years Before The Mast* by Richard Henry Dana, was the gift of Mr. Tom Ham, a San Diego businessman who found our library helpful with some research he was doing. Mr. Deane Mallot, president emeritus of Cornell University, sent us a copy of the *Diary of Miss Edith Grey Johnson*, which gives insight into life in Honolulu in 1895. Several non-Hawaiiana gifts were received.

Mrs. Clorinda Lucas brought the Pan Pacific & South East Asia Women's Ass'n. file up to date with a copy of *Women of the Pacific & South East Asia*, a report of the convention which she attended in Tonga.

In the past few months we have sent non-Hawaiian material from our collection to: Connecticut League of Historical Societies, Massachusetts Historical Society, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, California Historical Society, Kalaupapa Library, and the Sinclair Library at the University of Hawaii. Letters expressing gratitude over pamphlets which were worthless to us, but of real value in filling out their files, have been received. May we urge members to think of our own files before disposing of historical materials.

LIST OF MEMBERS

As of December 31, 1965

COMPLIMENTARY

Dutton, Mrs. Meiric K., Youngstown, N.Y.
University of Hawaii Press

LIFE

Akaka, Rev. Abraham K.
Albrecht, Ernest W.
Allen, Riley H.
Allerton, John Gregg
Koloa, Kauai
Anderson, R. Alexander
Angus, Donald
Tangier, Morocco
Anthony, J. Garner
Ashford, Marguerite K.
Baker, Ray Jerome
Blaisdell, Hon. Neal S.
Brown, Francis H. I.
Brown, Zadoc White
Burns, Mrs. Fritz B.
Los Angeles, Calif.
Buscher, Henry W.
Cadagan, C. C.
Cades, J. Russell
Cades, Milton
Cannon, George O.
Carter, George R.
Kula, Maui
Carter, Mrs. George R.
Kula, Maui
Castle, Alfred L.
Castle, Harold K. L.
Castro, Alexander H. F.
Ching, Hung Wai
Ching, Hung Wo
Ching, Robert C.
Coney, A. J.
Cooke, Mrs. C. Montague, Jr.
Cooke, Harrison R.
Cooke, Robert M.
Cooke, Samuel Alexander
Cooke, Theodore A.
Cooke, Mrs. Theodore A.
Cox, Joel B.
Hanalei, Kauai
Crosby, Rev. Thomas L.
Crossley, Randolph
Davis, Alan S.
Denison, Harry L.
Denman, Gilbert M., Jr.
San Antonio, Texas
Derby, Mrs. S. A.

Dickinson, L. Porter
Doo, James K. C.
Dorman, Dan E.
Eichelberger, Harold C.
Ewing, William H.
*Fagan, Mrs. Paul I.
Hillsborough, Calif.
Galt, Carter
Gilbert, Mrs. Vivien K.
Goss, Mrs. John
Greenwell, Mrs. Arthur L.
Guard, Richard F.
Halbedl, Miss Renée
Hanrahan, John C.
Hanson, Carl E.
Harrison, DeSales
Chicago, Illinois
Hecht, Frank A.
Hitch, Thomas K.
Ho, Chinn
Holloway, Cy C.
Hooley, Leigh
Hoyt, Mrs. Simes T.
Hughes, J. Harold
Judd, Miss Bernice
Judd, Walter F.
Kahananui, Mrs. Dorothy M.
Kellerman, George H.
Kimball, George P.
Woodside, Calif.
Kimball, Richard K.
Klammer, Miss Florence
Klebahn, F. W., Jr.
Klebahn, Mrs. F. W., Jr.
Knapp, George C.
Lewis, Dudley C.
Lind, Mrs. Helen Y.
Love, Miss Winona
Luahine, Miss Iolani
Luke, K. J.
Lyons, Samuel A. B.
MacArthur, D. M.
MacComiskey, L. N.
MacNaughton, Boyd
MacNaughton, Malcolm
Magoon, J. H., Jr.
Marcus, Aaron G.

Martin, Mrs. Delores
 McKenzie, Mrs. Fanny Hoogs
 Beverly Hills, Calif.
 Midkiff, Frank E.
 Midkiff, Robert R.
 Mitchell, Dr. Donald D.
 Molyneux, Mrs. Jane K.
 San Francisco, Calif.
 Morgan, Mrs. Susanne E.
 Murphy, George W.
 Noble, Chester L.
 Los Angeles, Calif.
 Obermer, Mrs. Seymour
 O'Neill, Edward A.
 Pattiz, Oscar S.
 Beverly Hills, Calif.
 Peterson, Charles E.
 Philadelphia, Pa.
 Plews, Mrs. Edith Rice
 Plews, John H. R.
 Pratt, C. Dudley
 Pratt, Miss Joan
 Pratt, J. Scott B., III
 Pukui, Mrs. Mary K.
 Quinn, William F.
 Roehrig, Kenneth W.
 Schelderup, Gunnar
 Schubert, Anthony
 Saudi Arabia
 Schuman, Mrs. G. W.
 Sharp, Eliot H.
 Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Sinclair, Gregg M.
 Smith, C. Hutton

Soga, Shigeo
 Spalding, Philip E.
 Spaulding, Col. Thomas M.
 Washington, D. C.
 Starr, W. Russell
 *Straub, Dr. George F.
 Swadley, Mrs. Frank L.
 Chatham, Pa.
 Tabor, James H.
 Theaker, Morley L.
 Towill, R. M.
 Towill, Mrs. R. M.
 Van Dyke, Robert E.
 Von Holt, Herman V.
 Von Holt, Mrs. Herman V.
 Waterhouse, John T.
 Waterhouse, R. S.
 Watkins, R. Allen
 Weidig, Harold D.
 Wheeler, Richard H.
 White, Mrs. Robert E.
 Wiig, Jon
 Wilcox, Gaylord P.
 Puhi, Kauai
 Wilcox, Miss Mabel I.
 Lihue, Kauai
 Wo, Robert Ching
 Wrenn, Heaton L.
 Wrenn, Mrs. Heaton L.
 Youell, John
 Young, Alfred C.
 Los Angeles, Calif.
 Zuberano, Henry A.

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 Kula, Maui
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 Spreckelsville, Maui
 MacIntyre, Mrs. Malcolm
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 Schutte, Mr. & Mrs. C. Frederick

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Adams, Mrs. Lillian B.
 Adler, Jacob
 Baldwin, Mrs. Richard H.
 Bell, Miss Janet
 Black, Mrs. Margaret Cobey
 Boyum, Mrs. Sevath E.
 Buscher, Miss Grace
 Carr, Dr. Elizabeth B.
 Cartwright, Miss Jane
 Conrad, Miss Agnes
 Cushing, R. L.

Derby, S. A.
 Emory, Dr. Kenneth
 Fisher, Mrs. Gerald W.
 Fortess, Leo
 Frost, Rossie Moodie
 Goss, Mrs. George E.
 Harrison, Anna K.
 Henderson, Mrs. Charles J.
 Horwitz, Louise
 Jackson, Archie C.
 Joesting, Edward H.

Kai, Mrs. Ernest
 Kaihara, Yasuto
 Kaulili, Mrs. Alvina Nye
 Kea, Alice K.
 Kekumano, Very Rev. Msgr. Charles
 Kent, Harold W.
 Lucas, Miss Clorinda Low
 Marshall, Mrs. Donald C.
 Mathews, Mrs. Jack
 Mills, Dr. George H.
 Mitchell, Mrs. Donald D.
 Moore, Willis H.
 Morris, Wilmer C.
 Nagasawa, Arthur
 Pickarski, Stanley
 Pietsch, David T.
 Porteus, Mrs. D. H.

Richards, Zaneta H.
 Robinson, Mrs. Mary K.
 Rossi, Mrs. Joan B.
 Schoen, Miss Evelyn
 Hilo, Hawaii
 Setliffe, Mrs. James
 Sexton, Mrs. Harold
 Shearer, Hugh
 Smith, Raymond Paris
 Steiner, Harry
 Tavares, C. Nils
 Twigg-Smith, Thurston
 White, Mrs. Robert E.
 Williamson, Elmer W.
 Wiig, Mrs. Jon
 Yeager, Miss Kathy Martin

CONTRIBUTING

Adler, Mrs. Jacob
 Ah San, Mrs. Ida Pearl
 Laupahoehoe, Hawaii
 Aitken, Robert
 Altman, Jack
 Anderson, Bruce
 Atherton, Alexander
 Awai, George E. K.
 Baldwin, Mrs. Harry A.
 Hailimaile, Maui
 Biven, Mrs. Ethel H.
 Brewer, Mrs. Lela R.
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 Caldwell, Mrs. Henry B.
 Carswell, Archibald A.
 Clark, Henry B., Jr.
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 Day, Miss Vera M.
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Huff, Robert H.
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 Kawanakoa, Edward K.
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 King, Mrs. Garfield
 Magoon, Eaton H.
 Magoon, Mrs. Eaton H.
 Marnie, Mrs. Jack
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 Moo, Jen Fui
 Morse, Miss Marion
 Mueller, Dr. Bertha C.
 Mundon, Mrs. George E.
 Waimea, Kauai
 Murdoch, Miss Clare
 Pietsch, Charles J.
 Rea, Lt. Charles Pedric
 Reppun, Dr. J. I. F.
 Richards, Atherton
 Rohr, Henry C.
 Los Angeles, Calif.
 Scott, Mrs. Elizabeth C.
 Sevier, Randolph
 Shipman, Herbert C.
 Hilo, Hawaii
 Smith, Arthur G.
 Sterling, Mrs. Elspeth P.
 Stone, Lloyd
 Todd, Miss Margaret
 Warriner, Miss Emily
 Wilson, Mrs. Clarence H.
 Winne, Miss Jane

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- Ahrens, Miss Wilhelmina I.
 Alexander, John F.
 Alexander, William P.
 Allen, Miss Gwenfread
 Ancill, Mrs. Harold J.
 Angus, Miss Jean Kent
 Armitage, George T.
 Arnemann, George F.
 Apple, Russell
 Honaunau, Hawaii
 Arnold, Dr. Harry L., Jr.
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 Babcock, Mrs. J. D.
 Bachman, Ross W.
 Bacon, George E.
 Bacon, Mrs. George E.
 Bailey, Mrs. Alice Cooper
 Weston, Mass.
 Bannick, Miss Nancy M.
 Barrere, Mrs. Waldron
 Barrett, Gwynn W.
 Berens, Todd I.
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 Bickerton, Mrs. Agnes C.
 Billson, Marcus K.
 Bingham, Woodbridge
 Berkeley, Calif.
 Bishop, Miss Brenda
 Blair, Mrs. Marion
 Blaisdell, Richard K.
 Bowers, Mrs. Laura P.
 Bown, Miss Helen May
 Brash, Mrs. Calvin
 Brilliance, Robert
 Brilliance, Mrs. Robert
 Brown, Miss Alice
 Brown, Mrs. James D.
 Bruce, Frank J.
 Bryan, Edwin H., Jr.
 Budge, Alexander
 Buscher, Mrs. Henry W.
 Bush, George W.
 Alexandria, Virginia
 Bushnell, Dr. Oswald A.
 Calley, Mrs. C. D.
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 Rochester, Michigan
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 Carney, Eleanor K. W.
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 Chaffee, Mrs. W. N.
 Charlmers, Dr. John
 Charlot, Dr. Jean
 Child, W. Dudley, Jr.
 Childs, Clinton L.
 Chung-Hoon, Gordon R.
 Cliver, Blaine
 Cluff, Mrs. E. Curtis, Jr.
 Cooke, Mrs. Harrison R.
 Cooke, Richard A., Jr.
 Cooke Library, Punahou School
 Corbett, Mrs. Gerald R.
 Cox, J. Halley
 Cox, Richard H.
 Crawford, Miss Carolyn
 Crellin, Mrs. Curtis V.
 Dabagh, Mrs. T. D.
 Davis, Carl D.
 Davis, Mrs. Carl D.
 Daws, Alan Gavan
 Day, Miss Josephine E.
 Devereux, Mrs. Helen D.
 Devereux, Mrs. W. E.
 Dillingham, H. G., Jr.
 Doty, Col. Edouard R. L.
 Dunkhase, Mrs. Carl
 Dyer, Mrs. Doris M.
 Ecke, Dr. Gustav
 Edgecomb, Mrs. F. A.
 Edwards, Webley
 Elbert, Dr. Samuel H.
 Erdman, Mrs. Harold R.
 Erwin, Miss Ada B.
 Evans, Col. Robert F.
 Eyre, Dean A., Jr.
 Farrar, Mrs. R. J. H.
 Kamuela, Hawaii
 *Fennell, Miss Dolla
 Feuerring, Jacob
 Finney, Dr. Joseph C.
 Lexington, Kentucky
 Fisher, Mrs. Clara S.
 Fitzpatrick, Floyd W.
 Forbes, David
 Force, Dr. Roland W.
 Fraser, Miss Juliette M.
 Fraser, Miss Mabel
 Freeth, Douglas M.
 Freeth, Mrs. Douglas M.
 Frowe, Mrs. Chester E.
 Fukunaga, George J.
 Fullard-Leo, Mrs. E. B.
 Gamble, Mrs. Lester H.
 George, Dr. Dorothy
 Gibson, Miss Ynez
 Gignoux, Miss Alexis J.
 Gillett, Mrs. Dorothy K.
 *Gilliland, Norman R.
 Gleim, Miss Frances
 Colley, Miss Winifred

Goodwin, Richard T.
 Goto, Dr. Y. Baron
 Goto, Mrs. Y. Baron
 Greenwell, Mrs. Patricia G.
 Greer, Richard Allen
 Greig, James F.
 Griggs, Mrs. Clyde
 Guard, Mrs. J. B.
 HSPA Experiment Station
 Hague, J. D.
 Pebble Beach, Calif.
 Hall, Miss Charlotte V.
 Halperin, Dr. Sidney L.
 Halsted, Mrs. Clarissa H.
 Hamilton, Dr. Thomas H.
 Handy, Dr. E. S. C.
 Oakten, Virginia
 Hansen, Mrs. A. K.
 Hardeck, Miss Kitty
 Hart, Stuart K.
 Hefty, Mrs. M. R.
 Henderson, Mrs. Arthur T.
 Herman, F. B.
 Higashino, Shigeru
 Hilton, Lola H.
 Hinkley, Mrs. Irene A.
 The Historical Society
 Volcano, Hawaii
 Hoffman, Mrs. Grace R.
 Holt, Mrs. Lucy
 Honda, Dr. Howard H.
 Honda, Ralph C.
 Hormann, Miss Irmgard
 Hoskins, Miss Charlotte M.
 Humme, Charles W.
 Humme, Mrs. John T.
 Hunt, James R.
 Huntington Library
 Los Angeles, Calif.
 Hustace, Mrs. Edward C.
 Huycke, Capt. Harold D.
 Ihara, Mrs. Violet K.
 Inouye, Senator Daniel K.
 Washington, D. C.
 Iolani School Library
 Jabulka, Mrs. Jan
 Jackson, Mrs. Archie C.
 Jackson, Miss Frances
 San Francisco, Calif.
 Jackson, Mrs. Mabel
 Jenks, Mrs. Livingston
 Johnson, Mrs. Cecily F.
 Johnson, Dr. Donald D.
 Judd, Dr. Charles S., Jr.
 Judd, J. Robert, Jr.
 Judd, Lawrence M.
 Kahn, Paul Markham
 Kamehameha School for Boys

Kamehameha School for Girls
 Kamehameha School Prep. Dept.
 Kartes, Miss Louise M.
 Kay, Dr. E. Alison
 Kelly, Mrs. Marion
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 Smith, James W., Jr.
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 Solomon, Herman
 Solomon, Malia B.
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 Spoehr, Dr. Alexander
 Pittsburgh, Pa.
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Williams, Mrs. Felton K.
Williams, Robert T., Sr.
Wilson, Dr. Willard
Windley, Larry
Winston, Miss Vivian
Wirtz, Mrs. Virginia

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Wong, William T. S.
Wolbrink, Donald H.
Wright, John Cotton
Wyzanski, Henry N.
Yardley, Paul T.
York, Mrs. John
Yuen, Mrs. Frank Kekino

IN MEMORIUM

Bunnell, James S.
Clarke, Howard
Cooke, Mrs. George P.
Damon, Miss Ethel
Earle, J. C.
Handy, Mrs. Willowdean

Hoyt, Simes T.
Rice, Richard H.
Von Hamm, C. C.
Watanabe, Shichiro
Yamane, Uichi

* Died since December 31, 1965.

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, on the first day of April, 1965, Miss Ethel Moseley Damon died in Lihue, Kauai, at the age of 82; and

WHEREAS, Miss Damon was a member of the Hawaiian Historical Society for many years and always retained an active interest in its affairs, manifested by her historic scholarship and her generosity in connection with its needs; and

WHEREAS, the Society is proud of Miss Damon's accomplishments in fulfilling its purpose as expressed in its charter: "the collection, study, preservation and publication of all material pertaining to the history of Hawaii . . ."

BE IT RESOLVED by the members of the Hawaiian Historical Society assembled at this meeting on May 27, 1965, that this Society express its Aloha for Miss Ethel Moseley Damon, and its regret at her passing; and that this resolution be entered in the minutes of this meeting.

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, on the fifth day of May, 1965, Joy Clifton Earle, a member of the Hawaiian Historical Society, died in Honolulu, at the age of 61; and

WHEREAS, although a resident of Honolulu for only ten years, Mr. Earle had been a Trustee of this Society for four years and was to a large degree instrumental in increasing the membership to its present size, by heading several drives for new members;

BE IT RESOLVED by the members of the Hawaiian Historical Society, assembled at this meeting on May 27, 1965, that this Society hereby expresses its esteem for Joy Clifton Earle, and its deep regret at his passing.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Secretary of the Society present a copy of this resolution to his bereaved family as an expression of the sympathy of the members, and this resolution be entered in the minutes of this meeting.

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, on the twelfth day of September, 1965, Simes T. Hoyt, a Life Member of the Hawaiian Historical Society, died at the age of seventy-four years; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Hoyt has contributed to the betterment of Hawaii through his service as a teacher, as a technical expert in water supply, in sugar technology, and engineering, and had served his country in World War I as an officer in the Corps of Engineers; and

WHEREAS, he has served the Hawaiian Historical Society as a Trustee, as Treasurer and Vice President, and in his passing the Society has lost one of its most loyal friends; now, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED by the members of the Hawaiian Historical Society, meeting on October 14, 1965, that it express its sincere respect for its late departed member, Simes T. Hoyt, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Corresponding Secretary of the Society present a copy of this resolution to the family; and furthermore, include this resolution in the permanent minutes of the Society.

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, on the fifth day of November, 1965, Mrs. Willowdean Chatterson Handy died in Honolulu, Hawaii; and

WHEREAS, Mrs. Handy was a devoted member of the Hawaiian Historical Society for many years, serving as a Trustee until she became Librarian of the Society in 1950; and

WHEREAS, Mrs. Handy gave unstintingly of her time and talents, serving the Society in numerous capacities through the years; and also achieving distinction in many other fields, including wide respect as an author, and an artist, and serving the community as a Regent of the University, and as President of Pan Pacific Women;

BE IT RESOLVED by the members of the Hawaiian Historical Society assembled at this meeting on January 20, 1966, that this Society express its Aloha for Mrs. Willowdean Chatterson Handy, and its regret at her passing; and that this resolution be entered in the minutes of this meeting.

MEMBERSHIP DUES

Life Member.....	\$100
Sustaining Member.....	25 a year
Contributing Member.....	10 a year
Regular Member.....	5 a year
Corporate Member.....	50 a year

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Names of persons whose dues are in arrears do not appear in the Membership List. Reinstatement may be effected by contacting the Librarian.

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